...=Male Help.

...Salesman, &c.

...A respectable man to act as ... Apply at 209 South Water-st.

...A number of active, intelli... Apply at 209 South Water-st.

...Salesman—$125 to $200 per ... Apply inside 115 Lake-st., room 5.

...Travelling salesman, one thor... to the paint business, and who ... to introduce the best paint in the ... and Wisconsin. Apply to MAR... Lead and Color Works, north-west corner ... Clark-sts.

...A good rubber-maker. A... Home Machine Works, 58 South Clin...

...A man to take care of horses ... clean stables, at the corner of Harrison... and Sheffield-ave., corner of Harrison-...

...Salesmen to canvass with the ... of spring trade. Satisfactory salaries ... Apply at 209 South Water-st.

...By an Eastern Subscription ... Boston House, an enterprising young ... to take charge of their ... This place will suit a liberal young ... Satisfactory references required. Apply in ... to Box 6, Tribune office.

...An experienced canvasser preferred. ...

...A good job printer. ... Apply at 209 South Water-st. ... printers, Court-...

...A first-good wood-chopper... good wages and high wages paid. ... Wisconsin.

...Two first-class joiners or cabi... Apply at No. 209 West Lake-st., corner of ...

...A young man as clerk in a ... must be correct at figures and ... Apply at 209 South Water-st.

...Bookbinder—A good practical ... to take charge of bindery department ... Apply, or write, to J. CAMPBELL & CO., ... Publishers, Chicago.

...A good job printer. ... Apply at 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—Two good wood-chop... good wages and high wages paid. ... Wisconsin.

...Wanted—Two first-class joiners or cabi... Apply at No. 209 West Lake-st., corner of ...

...Wanted—A young man as clerk in a ... must be correct at figures and ... Apply at 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—Bookbinder—A good practical ... to take charge of bindery department ... Apply, or write, to J. CAMPBELL & CO., ... Publishers, Chicago.

...Employment Agents.

...The most laboring hands on ... Apply at 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—75 laborers, this day. Wages ... Meeting there at nine o'clock. Apply at the Sherman-house, ... Randolph-st., room 3.

...Wanted—20 laborers, this day. Wages ... Meeting there at nine o'clock. Apply at the Sherman-house, ... Randolph-st., room 3.

...Wanted—Assistant bookkeeper, ship... porter, porter, watchman, waiters and ... Apply at 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—Immediately, 2 salesmen, ... to travel in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and ... Apply at once at 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—Immediately, 2 salesmen, ... to travel in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and ... Apply at once at 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—A few more laborers and farm ... Apply at 209 SOUTH WATER-ST.

...Wanted—50 Contractors, farmers, railroad ... and others to call at their offices in Room ... Metropolitan Block, and get their orders to ... Wisconsin. Also, 50 laborers, who must ... be supplied on short notice.

...Wanted—A few more laborers and farm ... Apply at 209 SOUTH WATER-ST.

...Wanted—By an English lady, ... to take charge of children; has no objection ... labor, or to children's nurse, or as ladies' maid. ... Apply at 209 West Lake-st., corner of Clinton-st., ... Address or call at 56 North Frontst., corner ... Randolph-st., up-stairs.

...Wanted—Immediately, 15 girls for gene... work, 4 cooks, 2 washerwomen, 2 chambermaids ... girls for private families. Inquire at 209 South ...

...Wanted—By a steady young ... to drive a coal-wagon in a private family, ... the City Delivery Company, 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—A good job printer. ... Apply at 209 South Water-st. ... printers, Court-...

...Wanted—Two first-class joiners or cabi... Apply at No. 209 West Lake-st., corner of ...

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...Wanted—Two first-class joiners or cabi... Apply at No. 209 West Lake-st., corner of ...

...Wanted—A young man as clerk in a ... must be correct at figures and ... Apply at 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—Bookbinder—A good practical ... to take charge of bindery department ... Apply, or write, to J. CAMPBELL & CO., ... Publishers, Chicago.

...Wanted—Immediately, three men to ... Apply at 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—To first-class workmen, ... Apply at 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—A cutter for white shirts (order ... Apply at 209 South Water-st. H. H. & S.

...Wanted to trade a good patent ... for land, or something that can be sold. ... Address Box 6, Tribune office.

...Wanted to buy a small stock of goods, ... city or country, for which I will pay cash. ... Address Box 6, Tribune office.

...Wanted—A young man with $100 ... cash, who is willing to leave the city, can be ... to a situation at from $1,500 to $2,000 ... Address Box 6, Tribune office.

...Wanted—To sell or trade a good ... Address Box 6, Tribune office.

...Wanted—To buy or sell a stock of ... Apply at 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—To sell and trade houses, lots, ... Apply at 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—A young man of business hab... with some capital, to take an interest ... Apply at 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—A good home for a girl of 14 ... Apply at 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—To exchange a farm, 45 miles ... from Racine, Wis., for real estate in ... or a farm. Apply at 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—$25 to $35 per week ... can be made by any lady wishing to take an ... agency, where $50 per month is made. Call at ... 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—For HOW TO MAKE ... THE FAMILY SECRET, a book and circular ... how to double the value of land and the profits of ... farm crops to an acre, etc. Sent free. Address ... Box 6, Tribune office.

...Wanted—To borrow $4,000 for 5 years, ... first-class security. Address Box 6, Tribune ...

...Wanted—Western town lots exchanged ... for merchandise, city property or plano. ...

...Wanted—Insurance and owners of good ... that will find an opportunity to dispose of ...

...Wanted—To sell small capital, to ... Call at 156 Ballough-st., room ... Nothing to investigate.

...Wanted—Good coffee desk and furniture, ... to be used and cheap for cash. Address ... Tribune office.

...Wanted—To buy, for cash, ladies' and ... second-hand clothing, carpets, furniture, ... Send by sending a letter to H. GELDER, ... Wabash-av., and you can find a purchaser.

...Wanted—By an experienced ... to add the roughly completed bookkeeping ... best of references, as to character and ability. ... Address F. Tribune office.

...Wanted—Situation—As coachman. Pre... Address W. H., 56 State-st., box Tribune.

...Wanted—By a steady young ... a situation in a private family, ... Address D. M., Tribune office.

...Wanted—By a steady young ... to man, as coachman in a private family, ... the City Delivery Company, 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—By an industrious ... man, to take good care of horses, ... to drive, to lay good carpet, or handle ... Address or call at 209 West Lake-st., ... where desired wages are given. Good city ... Address H. B., Tribune office, for three days.

...Female.

...Wanted—A young lady, 20 ... age, of refined address and appearance, ... desires a situation as governess in a good family, ... no objection to travel. Address, and for references, Post Office Box 1, Exeter, N. H.

...Wanted—As seamstress in a ... or take sewing by the week. All kinds of dress... ing and can furnish her own sewing machine. Address Box 6, Tribune office.

...Wanted—By a colored girl, ... Wanted to do second work and help with ... Can furnish good reference. Call at 209 West Madison-st.

...Wanted—By a respectable ... to do general housework, in a private family, ... Inquire at 209 West Madison-st.

...Wanted—By a German girl, ... to do second work or general housework in a ... family. Can bring the best of references, ... references given, Address or apply at 209 South ...

...Wanted—By two young ... Women; one to do second work, the other ... general housework. Call at 209 West Madison-st.

...Wanted—By a respectable ... young woman, Scotch, as housekeeper, in both ... No objection to go to the country. Call for two days ... references. Address EMMA, Tribune office.

...Wanted—By a respectable ... girl to sew and do light housework in a small ... Can bring the best of references. Address MARY, Tribune office.

...Wanted—By an English lady, ... to take charge of children, or as chamber-maid ... labor, or as children's nurse, or as ladies' maid. ... Apply at 209 West Lake-st., corner of Clinton-st., ... Address or call at 56 North Frontst., corner ... Randolph-st., up-stairs.

...Wanted—To do sewing in private families. Inquire at ... 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—By two competent ... girls one as second girl, the other as general ... Can furnish the best of references. Apply at 209 ... from last place. Call at 209 Michigan-av., for 2 days.

...Wanted—By a steady young ... a boarding house, to do dining-room work ... Can bring the best of references. Apply at 209 ...

...Wanted—By a competent ... to do second work and help with children. ... Inquire at 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—For 76 German, ... Norwegian, Swedish, English, French and Ger... girls, with good references, to call at ... 209 S. MERRILL & CO.'S Intelligence Office, ...

...Agents Wanted.

...Wanted—$75 to $200 per month ... agents to sell the celebrated, new, improved, ... and reliable FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The machine will stitch, ... hem, quilt, cord, bind, braid, and embroider in the ... most superior manner. Price only $15. Fair ... to intelligent and persevering agents. Machines ... Office that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, ... more elastic seam, and will use less thread, than ... Lock stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and ... will not ravel. Address or call on H. B. GROVER, ... ing St. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month ... expenses, or allow a large commission. Machines ... sent to be tested before purchased. Circulars ... sent free. Address SHAW & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., ... Chicago, Ill.

...Wanted—$2,500 to $3,000 per ... to travel and introduce our new and ... articles. Business honorable and ... Address LOUIS COLLENTZ, 32 ... Clark-st., Chicago.

...Wanted—Energetic men, with ... from $75 to $50, can easily make $125 to $150 per ... month selling our variety medicines and invaluable ... articles. Call and examine them or send for circular ... and terms. Address O. H. RUSSELL & CO., 139 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

...Wanted—To sell the "American ... Sewing Machine. Price $25. The only ... machine and best knitting machine ever invented. ... Address AMERICAN KNITTING AND SEWING ... MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, ...

...Wanted—Everywhere, to sell ... our new and useful White Wire Clothes-lines; ... sells for $20 a day. Address HOWARD MFG. CO., ... METALLIC CLOTHES-LINE CO., Cleveland, O.

...Wanted—$1,000 worth of gents ... to introduce, by selling to retail purchasers of ... and Jewelry, the most valuable and attractive ... ever offered to the public. Address O. K. STRATTON & CO., 19 State-st.

...Wanted—Ladies only — For ... a new article, especially adapted to the wants of ... every family. Profits $50 per week. Two dozen sold ... in one day. Sample sent by mail, postage paid, on ... receipt of $1. Circular free. Address, with stamp, ... for immediate reply, MRS. M. A. WALKER, Tribune ...

...Wanted—For the AMERICAN ... WASHING-STEEL NEEDLES and eight other fast-selling ... articles. Sample free. Address, with stamp, ... Forest. We are determined to give agents larger ... than any other house in the world. Don't be ... deceived by those who promise more than they can ... perform. Be sure to send for our circulars before ... you engage with any other house. Address, with ... stamp, W. F. BRADLEY & CO., Boston, Mass.

...Wanted—$25 to $50 per week ... to sell our Pictures and Chromos. Largest inducements offered. ... Call at the headquarters, up-stairs, between 8 and 10 ... A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M., at 139 Lake-st.

...Wanted—$25 to $35 per week ... can be made by any lady wishing to take an ... agency, where $50 per month is made. Call at ... 209 South Water-st.

...Wanted—For HOW TO MAKE ... THE FAMILY SECRET, a book and circular ... how to double the value of land and the profits of ... farm crops to an acre, etc. Sent free. Address ... Box 6, Tribune office.

...Wanted—To borrow $4,000 for 5 years, ... first-class security. Address Box 6, Tribune ...

...Wanted—Western town lots exchanged ... for merchandise, city property or pi

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1869.

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WATER COMMUNICATION TO THE SEA-BOARD.

The Northwestern States are subjected to great inconvenience and an enormous annual tax in the shape of extensive freight charges, because of the want of an adequate and free channel of water communication to the Atlantic. The State of New York will not enlarge the Erie Canal, preferring to apply its revenues to the support of an army of office-holders to an increase of the trade between the West and its own commercial capital. The next best means of relief is a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, but that being a monopoly of great public utility can not command votes enough to carry it, and may, we suppose, be considered abandoned for the present. The Welland Canal is too small for the business required of it. It must be enlarged, and we think there is little doubt that the Canadian authorities will gladly consent to an arrangement by which the revenue of the canal may be increased, and the proceeds applied to the enlargement of the channel.

The extent to which the people of the West are taxed, because of the want of this water transportation, may be best understood by the well founded estimate that the excess of freights paid by the West on its products east East, and upon the Eastern goods sent back in exchange, will in five years pay the cost of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. We must continue to pay this tax until we can find a cheaper outlet. Having no present hope of building such a canal in our own territory, we must try what can be done with the Canadian canal.

Our navigation laws as applied to the Western lakes are simply a nuisance. We levy a tax upon all Canadian vessels entering our ports, and we absolutely prohibit them doing any coasting business. A Canadian vessel leaving a port in that country must come direct to Chicago or other American port, and cannot stop on the way to take so much as a cargo. The result is that we have practically excluded all Canadian vessels from our waters, and the receipts of the Welland Canal have been decreased accordingly. Our action against Canadian vessels has provoked similar legislation there, ending in the legal exclusion of American vessels from the Canadian waters, although the inducements of the Canadian law is not to rigid as our own. We have substantially established non-intercourse, and the result is that the business by which the Welland Canal might be enlarged and made cheaper to the West has been cut off, and no other good end attained. As long as this system of non-intercourse continues, the canal must remain as it is, and we must pay four or five millions of tax, in the shape of excessive freight, annually.

Suppose we revise this policy. Let us no longer voluntarily pay tribute to monopolies. Let us open the lakes and our rivers and harbors to all the vessels of the Dominion, and have the Canadian ports and the St. Lawrence made free to our vessels. Let there be the utmost freedom of competition in the carrying trade with the increase of the business resulting therefrom. The people of the American States have nothing to lose by this measure. The people of both countries have much to gain by it. Even if their freight, instead of being reduced one-half, should be doubled, the business of the Welland Canal, and enable the managers of that work to prosecute its enlargement to the full dimensions required by sea-going vessels.

The fact that a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, capable of transferring large vessels from Lake Erie to Ontario and thence to the St. Lawrence, would be a vast saving to the farmers of the West is generally well understood. If we cannot have that canal on our own side of the lakes, let us do the next best thing—make the Canadian canal available for our wants. The navigation laws, as they now stand, practically prohibit the use of the canal by the tax and restrictions imposed upon the vessels of each country passing to the other. The Welland Canal will not and cannot be enlarged unless it have business, and that business can only be made profitable by making the trade, direct and coasting, between the two countries free of petty and narrow-minded restrictions, from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the head of the Lakes.

LOWER POSTAL RATES IMPRACTICABLE.

The *Independent* is engaged in a warm agitation for what is calls "penny postage." It wants the English rate of a penny a letter adopted, in order to increase the correspondence. It points to the $30,000,000 annual profit which the British Post Office system yields that government, and contrasts it with the six or seven millions which our present system yields to the Government. But the *Independent's* arguments and conclusions are equally sophistical. The British penny is equal to the American two-cent piece, and for seven years past has been equal in value to our three-cent postal stamp. Two cents in England have the purchasing and living power of three cents in this country, and that, too, on a scale basis. A three-cent stamp in the United States represents in its quarter to a third less property or labor value than a British penny stamp, and when we get back to specie payments our three-cent stamp will still be as cheap to Americans as the English penny stamp to the British people.

There important facts the *Independent* overlooks, probably because its articles on the subject are written by an Englishman who has not yet learned and the American penny.

The cause of the profitableness of the British system is found in the density of the population and the commercial character of the people. On an area less than that of Indiana and Illinois there is crowded a population of thirty millions—more than one-half of whom live in cities and towns, engaged in trade, commerce and speculation.

The United States contains *twenty-four times* the area of Great Britain and only a few millions more population. To distribute the mails by railway, steamboat and coaches over this vast territory, including all the ocean mails, must cost greatly more than for similar service over the limited area of Great Britain. If our governments had no territory to supply except the Eastern and Western States east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac, wherein is a population of about twenty millions, there would be a surplus revenue from postage equal to the present annual deficiency. The Southern States are served at a loss of three or four millions per year, and if postage were reduced to a cent for a single letter, the number of letters mailed would be increased very inconsiderably. The mass of the people live on plantations, and read but little and write less.

The territory west of the Mississippi River, embracing the vast plains and the Pacific coast States, is supplied with postal facilities at a still greater loss than the South, because the area is greater, the population sparser and railroads and navigable rivers fewer. The completion of the Pacific Railway will reduce the cost of distributing the mails on the plains and in supplying the Pacific coast, but for many years to come the "Far West" and the "South" will be a heavy load for the Postal Department to carry. Right there is the reason why postage cannot be reduced and down prices paid to the carriers and thereby reduce the rates. It is folly to look for

[illegible] the reduction [illegible] cents per [illegible] the office to [illegible] penny. Our letter postage is [illegible] cheaper than that of Great Britain, for the reason before explained, that three cents in depreciated currency pay for less postal service than a penny does in Great Britain, and require less labor to procure it. Our postal service is therefore cheaper than that of Great Britain, and the rates can not be made lower without increasing the postal deficiency, which is a large one as is agreeable to tax-payers. Let the *Independent* give its attention to some other topic, as it is in pursuit of a chimera.

HOMICIDE MADE EASY.

Some months ago a physician in Washington City prescribed for a lady a certain number of powders, each containing an unusual dose of morphine, with directions to continue them until the patient was relieved of pain. The apothecary warned the friends of the sick woman of the extraordinary character of the medicine, but they followed instructions, resulting in death after taking the second powder. The doctor was indicted for manslaughter, was tried, and has just been acquitted, the Court deciding that the death resulting from an error of judgment was not criminal.

This is a new phase of insanity. Murderers and assassins have escaped upon the plea of insanity so often that there is hardly any use for a public prosecutor to resist it. But, if we have got the decision of the District of Columbia Court correctly, ignorance amounts to insanity, and destroys responsibility. It does not even embody "legal malice." If a doctor knows that a given quantity of morphine will kill, and by accident or inadvertence prescribes a hundredfold manslaughter; but if, in his judgment, it will not kill, and when administered does kill, he is not responsible. There are quite a number of medicines which, if given in quantity, are necessarily fatal to human life. According to this decision, if the doctor is ignorant of the fact how much may be safely administered, and gives more, he is not responsible. The same reason will apply to the giving of poisons generally. If he be ignorant that arsenic or belladonna, or strychnine, be poisonous, and administers them to sick persons, he is not to be held responsible criminally. The case goes to establish that to be a doctor knowledge of the character and effect of medicine is not essential. This may be cheering news for the thousands of young gentlemen who are sent forth annually, with license to kill or cure, but it is not calculated to give much comfort to the sick. Insanity in law is an inability to distinguish between right and wrong, and, therefore, renders the homicide irresponsible for his acts. This decision puts the ignorance of the medical profession upon a par with insanity, and how far the profession generally are insane depends upon their ignorance of the properties of the drugs and nostrums they pass down the throats of their customers. Sanity ought, therefore, to be certified to in the diplomas of every graduating physician. Where this doctrine can be carried beyond the medical profession we do not know. A man who loads a pistol and then shoots his neighbor, though ignorant of the principle, to be allowed to plead his ignorance of the explosive power of gunpowder.

There seems to be an extraordinary effort made at Springfield to pass an *ex post facto* law to enable the existing Directors of railroads, and particularly of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, to manage the same after the terms of office expire, in defiance of the owners of the property. Even the Speaker of the House, if our despatches may be credited, is taking a hand in pushing the bill along to its passage.

It is enough to say of this bill that it proposes to take private property out of the hands of the rightful owners without compensation or apology. If it passes the Legislature, any man who is dishonest enough to avail himself of its provisions, it will be the duty of the Courts to enjoin such person, and summarily eject him from office, and compel him to disgorge. It is a most remarkable fact that the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad have never held an election for Directors. The consolidation was effected in the Spring of 1865, when the old Chicago & Rock Island Road held over, and have held over on one pretext or another ever since, without an election. It is proposed now to perpetuate the power still further by one of these Directors holds one share of stock in the road, another four shares, and another six shares. The bill is a dishonest piece of business from the first to the principles of business morality. The Legislature cannot pass it without bringing discredit upon the State, and deterring capital from coming here for investment.

We are constrained to offer our apologies to Mr. Coy, of Kendall County, for supposing that there are any "ringe" at Springfield, or any such thing as corrupted, or any bogus members of the Legislature, by which laws passed either branch of the Legislature, or are likely to pass. Mr. Coy assures us that he has investigated the State House question thoroughly, and that he finds the doings of the Commissioners all right. We, humbly following the report of the Senate Committee on Public Buildings, find that one hundred thousand dollars has been unaccounted for, that two thousand dollars between the cost of the quarter-inch joints called for in the specifications, and the three-inch joints actually furnished. Perhaps Mr. Coy will be full enough to pass this over, but back from the Treasury, or persuade the Commissioners to do so.

Mr. Coy calls public attention to the alarming fact that THE TRIBUNE charged in substance editorially that the whole doings or proposals for the State House plans than any other newspaper. We presume this is true, though we never inquired what any other newspaper charged. We suppose one thing all charged in the same pride that they charge to other people for the same amount of space. That is what we did. We never asked the Commissioners to advertise the proposals in our columns. Nor do we see, after reading the Senate Committee's report, what need there was for advertising for plans at all.

Mr. Chesbrough, the City Engineer, has furnished a report to the Board of Public Works on the feasibility and necessity of an outside harbor. We publish the report elsewhere and invite the attention of the Legislature to it. The report is temperate in tone, and, like all of Mr. Chesbrough's statements, lucid and cogent. It shows conclusively that there are no serious engineering difficulties to be encountered in constructing such a harbor, and that it will soon be needed to accommodate the increasing commerce of the city. Whether such a work would be remunerative at the present time, or for a few years to come, is a matter of doubt. That it will ultimately pay a great deal more than the interest on its cost, he has no doubt. He estimates that the area granted in the Lake Front bill will, when fully occupied, furnish 30,000 lineal feet of dock-age. While entertaining confidence in the present managers of the Illinois Central Railroad, he thinks that wise policy requires that this proper y be kept within public control.

Two more States have ratified the equal suffrage amendment, viz., West Virginia and Wisconsin. This makes six States which have already ratified this work—the others being Kansas, Missouri, Louisiana and Nevada. The ball is rolling, and will never stop until this great measure of justice and patriotism is adopted, and suffrage made the constitutional right of every citizen.

Speaking of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment in the Senate and Mr. Yates' action thereon, the *Journal* indignantly remarks:

> "When he failed to vote what he had so manfully declared, every one to the general amendment knew what he would do."

Perhaps he did; but we searched the *Globe* in vain to find his vote recorded for the amendment. It was not there.

The Union takes a new departure, today, with a President who knows how to rule the country rightly, and a Vice President who knows the order of business and how to preserve order.

The Copperheads of the Indiana Legislature threaten to bolt and run off if the Republicans press to a vote the equal suffrage amendment. If they carry out their threats into execution let the Governor summon an extra session of the Legislature, and reconvene it, and keep convening, though a year's session on the installation of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Before half this edition of THE TRIBUNE reaches its readers, the keys of the White House will be in the possession of General Grant, and the apostate who has for nearly four years despoiled it, will be carpet-bagging to Greenville, Tennessee.

The "Moses" line of business plays out to-day at high twelve.

The Forty-first Congress.

The Forty-first Congress convenes to-day and organizes at 2 o'clock p m, with Vice President Schuyler Colfax as Presiding Officer of the Senate, and Hon. James G. Blaine Speaker of the House.

The new Congress contains a large infusion of new members in both bodies. As most people do not keep track of these changes, we give a list of them, noting the names of the new Senators and those whom they supersede, and also the new Representatives and those who drop out of Congress to make room for the new comers. The politics of those coming in and those going out is designated by the letters R and D:

NEW SENATORS.	RETIRING SENATORS.
Henry Wilson, R. (Mass.)	Henry Wilson, R.
Thos. F. Bayard, D. (Del.)	Saulsbury, D.
Joseph S. Fowler, R. (Tenn.)	John Bell, D.
D. D. Pratt, R. (Ind.)	T. A. Hendricks, D.
Wm. Sprague, R. (R. I.)	Wm. P. Sheffield, D.
Wm. T. Hamilton, D. (Md.)	W. Pinkney Whyte, D.
Jas. Harlan, R. (Iowa)	James W. Grimes, R.
E. F. Stockton, D. (N. J.)	R. F. Wrightman, R.
Jas. Dixon, R. (Conn.)	Jas. Dixon, R.
A. G. Thurman, D. (Ohio)	A. G. Wade, R.
Jas. Patterson, R. (N. H.)	Jas. Patterson, D.
Geo. F. Edmunds, R. (Vt.)	Geo. F. Edmunds, R.
Thos. W. Ferry, R. (Mich.)	Thos. W. Ferry, R.
Wm. Pitt Kellogg, R. (La.)	J. S. Harris, D.

NEW REPRESENTATIVES.	RETIRING REPRESENTATIVES.
Charles Porterfield, R. (Col.)	Hiram P. Bennet, D.
Jno. R. Lynch, R. (Miss.)	Jno. R. Lynch, R.
Jno. M. Rice, R. (Ark.)	Jno. M. Rice, R.
Wm. Higby, R. (Cal.)	A. A. Sargent, R.
H. P. Hawley, R. (Cal.)	A. C. Harding, R.
Jno. Hogan, R. (Mo.)	Jno. Hogan, R.
W. W. McCleary, D. (Ill.)	Lewis Ross, D.
Jno. R. Kerr, D. (Ill.)	C. B. Farwell, R.
Jno. R. Kelso, D. (Ill.)	Geo. W. Smith, R.
Jno. A. Logan, D. (Ill.)	Jno. A. Logan, D.
Jno. A. Kasson, R. (Iowa)	Jno. A. Kasson, R.
Chas. Pomeroy, R. (Iowa)	Hiram C. Bell, R.
Wm. Loughridge, R. (Iowa)	Wm. Loughridge, R.
Wm. Williams, R. (Ind.)	Schuyler Colfax, R.
Geo. W. Julian, R. (Ind.)	Thos. A. Hendricks, D.
Jno. P. C. Shanks, R. (Ind.)	Jno. P. C. Shanks, R.
Samuel Hooper, R. (Mass.)	Samuel Hooper, R.
Benj. F. Butler, R. (Mass.)	Benj. F. Butler, R.
Jno. D. Baldwin, R. (Mass.)	Jno. D. Baldwin, R.
Wm. B. Washburn, R. (Mass.)	Wm. B. Washburn, R.
Jno. Lynch, R. (Me.)	Jno. Lynch, R.
Frederick A. Pike, R. (Me.)	Frederick A. Pike, R.
Jno. H. Rice, R. (Me.)	Jno. H. Rice

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Meeting of the Members Yesterday Afternoon.

Election of Officers.

THE OUTSIDE HARBOR QUESTION.

Important Report from R. S. Chesbrough, City Engineer.

THE COURTS.

A Question of Practice Settled—Commencement of an Important Revenue Case.

Another Boulevard Suit---Enforcement of Gold Contracts.

Banker vs. Distiller—Mechanic's Lien on Twenty Houses.

Another Good Day for Divorce—About a Dozen Commenced and Granted.

Judgements, etc.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

Musical.

Special Notices.

Transportation.

Ocean Steamers.

Dr. Bigelow,

Dr. Bascli,

Private Consultations.

Scales.

Velocipede Wheels.

Window Pulleys.

General Notices.

Malt.

Watches.

Railroads.

Astrology.

YOUR FUTURE DESTINY.

Proposals TO SALT AND LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from First Page.)

brought together between the hours mentioned as soon as possible, so as to get at the treasury at once.

Mr. SHERWOOD believed the bill was right as to principle, but he doubted whether it need to be pressed to-day. He moved that the bill be laid on the table.

The previous question was ordered, and the House refusing to recommit the bill, it was passed.

YEAS

Adams, Fox, Shepherd,
Bailey, Gridley, Smith,
Bond, Hall, Stuart,
Crawford, Hunt, Turney,
Fay, Nicholson, Ward,
Fogg, Patton, Woodson—15.

NAYS.

Clemmons, Fuller, Pinckney,
Dement, Hall, Tan Dorston—5.

Mr Sherrell was excused from voting.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Senate messages were received.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

The morning hour of Fuller's Railroad bill was set aside by a vote of 74 to 3.

On motion of Mr. BAILEY, the bill was made the order for any day after the reading of any report of a standing committee.

Mr. BAILEY then moved to reconsider that, so Saturday will be ordered too second reading. It was, he said, per se, a private bill, and if gentlemen read it as he had they must expect that it would strike the public as a monstrous one.

Mr. TAYLOR said if this bill passed it would be the only one that was put on and to all committees for thorough inspection. He was no opponent to complete it. The bill was read a second time by title ordered and it the special order for twenty-four hours.

Mr. BAILEY moved it might be sent to the committee.

A SENATE AMENDMENT VETOED.

The House took up the Senate bill to enable the city of Bloomington to issue bonds, vetoed by the Governor.

Mr. SMITH spoke in favor of the bill, stating that it it stained the appearance of at least one million dollars would be taken from the city. It was a matter of public necessity, and the citizens were in favor of the passage of the bill.

Mr. BULLER, of Cook, was in favor of the bill. He thought it unfair to subject the Bloomington people adverse to the grounds taken by the Governor. Besides, immediately on the passage of the obligations in the bill, and he could negotiate it.

Mr. HARRISON was opposed to the bill.

Mr. SCROGGS replied, and said it was too late in the session of the Trustees to make an Agricultural College an appendage to the State University at Champaign.

Mr. SCROGGS replied, and said it was too late in the session of the Trustees to make an Agricultural College an appendage to the State University at Champaign.

The Senate bill was passed—yeas, 44; nays, 31.

YEAS.

Bothwell, Goudell, Payne,
Broadwell, Hainey, Phillips,
Chaffin, Jaspir, Rose (Fulton),
Collins, Kerr, Rose (Hancock),
Cook (Lake), Lawrence, Rush,
Cooper, Lansing, Sloan,
Dement, Morris, Steigel,
Edsall, Miller (Cook), Vorin,
Eldridge, Moore, Woodson,
Gaylord, Morse, Wiley.
Gridley,

The bill to amend the act in relation to compensation of persons employed by the county on behalf was lost—ayes, 39; nays, 34.

The bill to repeal the act establishing Police force in East St. Louis was adopted—yeas, 68; nays, 34.

At 1 o'clock the House took a recess till 3 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 3 p. m. and passed a large number of bills in Committee of the Whole, and concurred in the Senate amendments to several stamps to clerks of the Legislature, and to other bills of minor importance.

Both houses have a session to-night, female suffrage being the special order for that time.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 3.

SENATE.

The Legislature has been crowding business rapidly forward to-day. The following business was transacted in the Senate this morning and to-day:

The Senate Committee on Finance reported, in form of passing, a bill requiring the State Treasurer to deposit the State funds in banks organized in this State, with some bank or banks, giving good security, and paying interest at the rate of six per cent; and reported a resolution, on which no action was taken, requesting the Governor to withhold reports what banks, if any, or with what securities the moneys have heretofore been deposited. It was generally understood that

The Committee appointed to visit the Governor to inquire what communication he had received from Sparrow for the loan negotiated by him, reported that no communication had been received.

The bill fixing the Constitution of the United States and State of Wisconsin as the text in common schools was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to amend the charter of the city of Janesville so as to enable the Common Council to repair ices established by the Act of the 59th Congress, was passed.

The afternoon numerous bills were considered in committee of the whole and ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly, this evening, a large number of bills were considered and a third reading. A bill to codify and consolidate all laws for the assessment and collection of taxes, after several amendments, were concurred in, was recommitted.

The Assembly refused to concur in the resolution passed the Senate some weeks since requesting the Governor to go to Washington and urge the passage of the Pacific Railroad bill.

The bill to enable the city of Watertown to subscribe to the Chicago, Fond du Lac & Lake Superior Railroad, was finally ordered to a third reading by a vote of 54 to 5.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly met this morning. Resolutions relative to State aid for railroads were made the special order for Monday next.

Numerous Senate bills were concurred in, among them, that to appropriate $45,000 to pay the Soldiers' Orphan Home; $40,000 to the State Library; $7,000 for the Deaf and Dumb Institute; to amend the act incorporating the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb; to provide for evidence in criminal proceedings; to provide stat sties for the collection of statistics among them, that relative to the exemption of $500 worth of property of active firemen from taxation; relating to the publishing of Sabbath laws, and others.

Numerous Assembly bills were passed, among them one relative to the Chicago Sanitary District; changing certain animals from running at large; appropriating $1,000 to the widow of Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Oakley for pushing up the forfeited and bid, and providing for the payment thereof; that in 1868; amending Chapter 168, Laws of 1864; authorizing the Governor to appoint Notaries Public for Kansas and Wisconsin territories; to amend Chapter 200, Laws of 1861, in relation to the militia; to provide for publishing the times and places of holding the Circuit Court; to protect families of volunteers and recruits, by making all property claims liable to their families for losses and damages sustained by them; to amend the law relative to registration of marriages; to appropriate $10,000 for a new building for the Agricultural rooms, and other improvements about the Janesville Institute; to amend the act relative to sales of lands not taxable; to repeal Section 40, of Chapter 168, Laws of 1864, relative to the militia.

A bill to appropriate to Keonan Salomon $1,500 for the publication of Mad. Jo. Winfield's Smith, in the Supreme Court, in defense of Lincoln's assassination, was lost by a vote of 33 to 40, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table by a vote of 40 to 33.

Most of the morning session was occupied in discussing the bill to compel the Governor to sign certain bills passed by the Legislature, making an able speech in its favor, followed by Messrs. Bennett, Mitchell, Hainey and Lansing, and Messrs. Nelson and D. M. Jenness in its favor.

The Assembly then took a recess till 3 p. m.

The bill by a vote of 48 to 47, and then failed to secure a two-thirds vote—yeas, 63; nays, 32.

An explanation was given of an intention to move a reconsideration.

The bill amending the Interest law was made the special order for Thursday next.

The Assembly took a re ess till 3 p. m.

The 3 p. m. session was characterized a large number of bills in Committee of the Whole, and concurred in by the Senate. Among them were stamps to clerks of the Legislature, and to other bills of minor importance.

Both houses have a session to-night, female suffrage being the special order for that time.

MADISON, Wis., March 3.

SENATE.

The Senate last evening was occupied in considering the Assembly bill to submit to the people the question of female suffrage to women to a vote of the people in 1868. After a lengthy discussion, C. C. Washburn moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion was lost—ayes, 11; nays, 16.

Mr. Washburn then moved to indefinitely postpone by a vote of 21 to 6.

Mr. Washburn said the ladies, were present during the discussion.

The bill, after a brief but considerable debate, indefinitely postponed—20 to 8—the resolution to amend the Constitution in accordance with the bill was then taken up.

Mr. Washburn moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution, which was lost—ayes, 9; nays, 16.

Mr. Washburn moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "white" before the word "citizens" and inserting "male." Lost—ayes, 9; nays, 16. An additional section, entitling blacks to their equal protection of the school fund, appropriation of taxation in schools, and taking white and black children to the same school, was also voted down by 16 nays, 9. A proviso was inserted that white and colored children should be taught in the same school in which, however objections are made, the majority may rule, and the minority may withdraw, and the Legislature shall provide for the same. Adopted.

The Senate Judicial Appropriation bill was read referred to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE.

The principal clerk was required to fix the paper and publish in the journal a resume of each engrossed bill before it was sent to the Governor. The General Appropriation bill was considered. An amendment was adopted appropriating $75,000 to complete the Naval school building, provided the money derivable hereafter and the proceeds due to mechanics shall be first paid out of this appropriation. The bill was then ordered to be passed. The bill to provide for removing bodies from burial lots on railroad or any railway purposes; R. O. Butler having been chosen Commissioner of Public Instruction, Henry A. Sisle and Mr. L. H. Washburne, a committee to wait upon him and inform him that he was the proper officer of the charters for the extension, practice and maintenance of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and the Chicago & Northern Indiana Railroad Company, was taken up.

Mr. Beckwith moved to make the matter the special order for to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Williams, of Knox, moved to amend to the effect that the bill be referred to the Judiciary Committee, which was lost by a vote of 19 to 20, and a motion to postpone indefinitely was carried by a vote of 20 to 19.

Mr. Beckwith said if the gentlemen were prepared to go into the discussion of the bill in the presence of the senate, it was then gentlemen's time. This question was one of the most important that could be presented to the Legislature. The House, and the majority would not shrink from the consideration of it.

Mr. Coffroth said the House might be assured that the gentlemen on this side were willing to assume all the responsibility that can attach to their votes thoroughly conscientious. During the last two years they had been charged with the responsibility of the extinction of slavery, and he said they were willing to assume all that responsibility